

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON NOTHOFAGUS

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With one text-figure

THE PAPER on New Caledonian *Nothofagus* by Dr. M. Baumann-Bodenheim alluded to in my revision¹ was preceded by a preliminary note.² Also after a personal interview at Leyden, May 12, 1953, when we again interchanged data, Baumann-Bodenheim still cherished the idea that the New Caledonian representatives of *Nothofagus*, as well as some of those from New Guinea, belong to a distinct genus, *Trisyngyne* Baill., on the single evidence that these species should have "branched caducous ♂ inflorescences," though he later admitted these "inflorescences" were short-twigs. The confusion arises through the fact that the leaf-blades at the base of the flush are often reduced and both the ♂ triads and cupules appear clasped between the stipules. Such a lateral twig in flush may give the superficial impression of an "inflorescence." Morphologically it remains a twig with lateral inflorescences. Whether these short twigs fail to develop further into persistent branches is entirely irrelevant. In the New Guinean species the flowering twigs are usually persistent and not caducous. For these reasons I maintain that the five perfectly good species described by Baumann-Bodenheim belong to *Nothofagus* sect. *Calusparasus* subsect. *Bipartitae* series *Triflorae* Steen.

The following transfers are therefore necessary:

Nothofagus

Trisyngyne Baill. *Adansonia* 11: 136. 1873, syn. nov.

Nothofagus codonandra (Baill.) comb. nov.

Trisyngyne codonandra Baill. *Adans.* l.c.; Baumann-Bodenheim, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* II, 25: 420. 1953.

Nothofagus baumanniae (Baum.-Bod.) comb. nov.

Trisyngyne baumanniae Baum.-Bod. l.c. 420.

Nothofagus balansae (Baill.) comb. nov.

Trisyngyne balansae Baill. l.c. 137; Baum.-Bod. l.c. 420.

Nothofagus discoidea (Baum.-Bod.) comb. nov.

Trisyngyne discoidea Baum.-Bod. l.c. 420.

Nothofagus aequilateralis (Baum.-Bod.) comb. nov.

Trisyngyne aequilateralis Baum.-Bod. l.c. 421.

¹ Van Steenis, *Jour. Arnold Arb.* 34: 308. 1953.

² Baumann-Bodenheim, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* II, 25: 419-421. 1953.

Mainly through the generous assistance of Dr. F. Kausel, Santiago de Chile, I obtained some valuable additional material which enabled me to complete my former paper¹ with some interesting illustrations of the

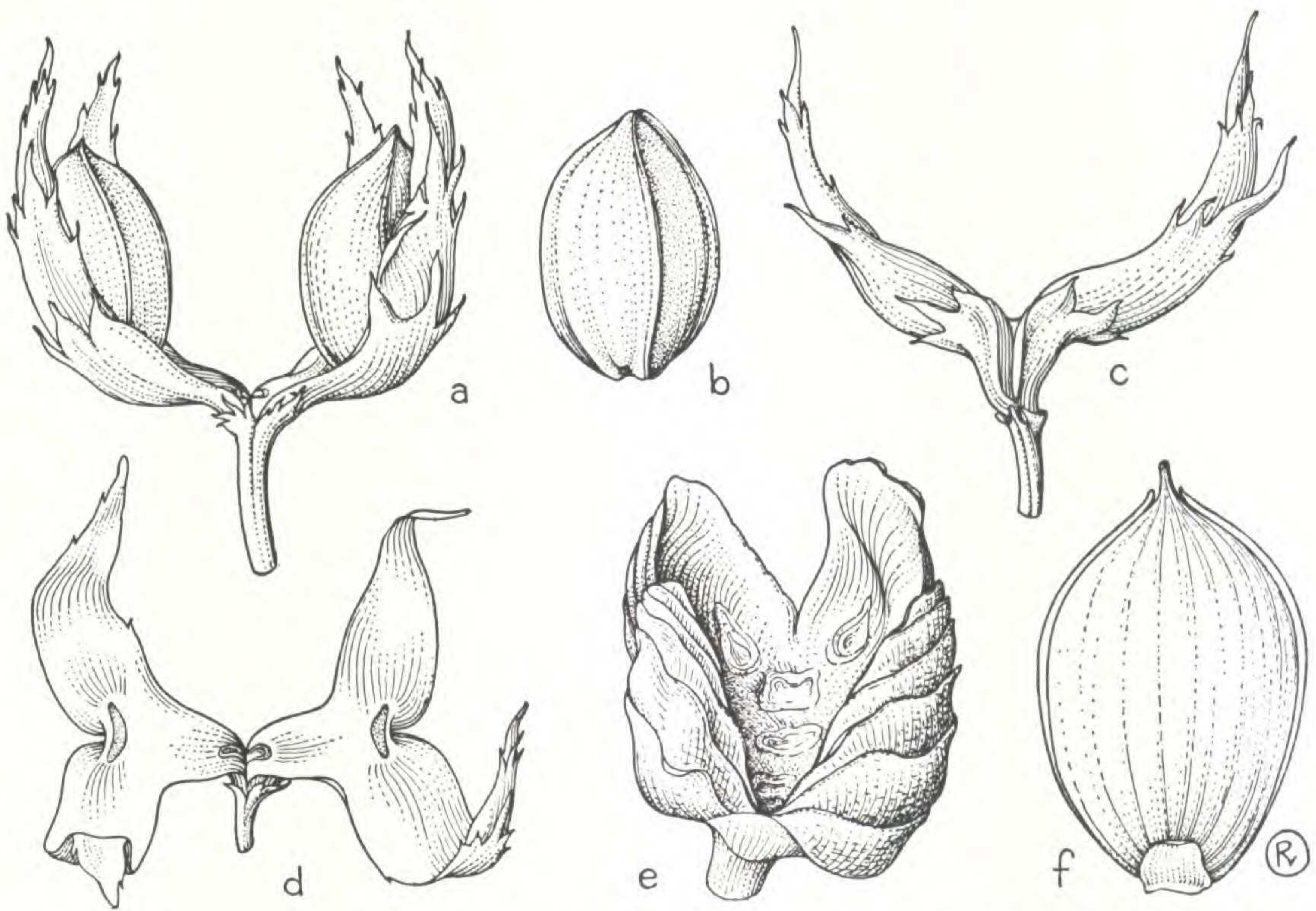


FIGURE 1. *Nothofagus glauca* (Philippi) Krasser. a. Cupule with two lateral nuts, of the central nut only the scar of its attachment is visible. b. A single nut. c. A pair of cupular arms from the exterior showing the sulcate concrescence. d. The cupule without nuts as seen from above, $\times 1 \frac{2}{3}$ (KAUSEL 1319). — *Nothofagus alessandri* Espinosa. e. Cupule seen obliquely from the side, showing the three basal scars and two additional ones at the base of the cupular valves, $\times 4$ (KAUSEL 2303). — *Nothofagus resinosa* Steen. f. Mature nut with reduced cupular valve, $\times 4$ (WOMERSLEY N.G.F. 5134).

cupules of the inadequately known *N. alessandri* Espinosa (fig. 1 e) and *N. glauca* (Phil.) Krasser (fig. 4 a–d).

Another interesting figure is that of the mature nut of *N. resinosa* Steen. from New Guinea, for which I have to thank Mr. J. S. Womersley, Lae. This shows that the reduced elamellar cupule of this species is not appreciably enlarged in fruit.

¹ Van Steenis, Jour. Arnold Arb. 34: 308. 1953.